

Sublinear coarse structures and Lie groups

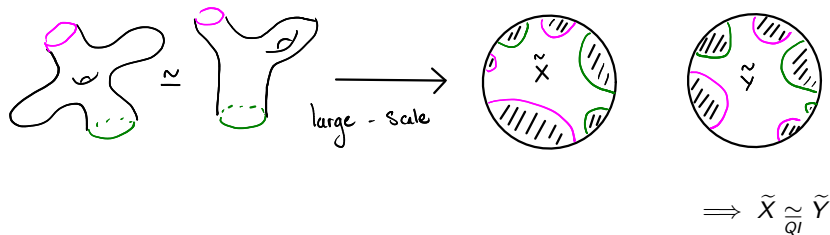
Gabriel Pallier

YGGT 2021 Lightning talk

Slides available at <https://www.pallier.org/gabriel/yggtx.pdf>

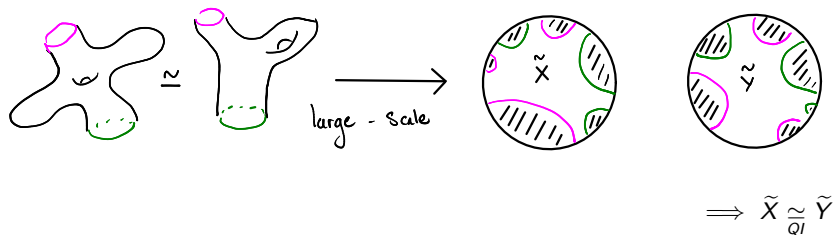
Why quasiisometry?

- ▶ X, Y compact homotopy equivalent Riemannian manifolds



Why quasiisometry?

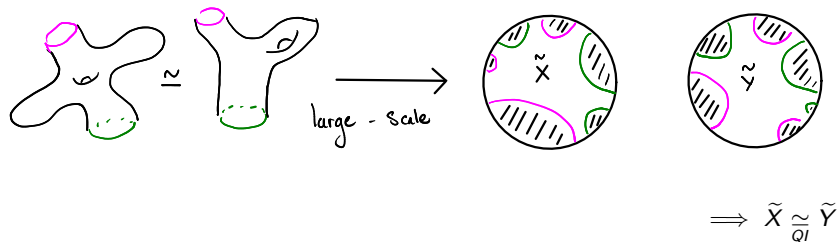
- ▶ X, Y compact homotopy equivalent Riemannian manifolds



- ▶ S, T finite generating sets of $\Gamma \implies \text{Cayley}(\Gamma, S) \underset{QI}{\simeq} \text{Cayley}(\Gamma, T)$

Why quasiisometry?

- ▶ X, Y compact homotopy equivalent Riemannian manifolds

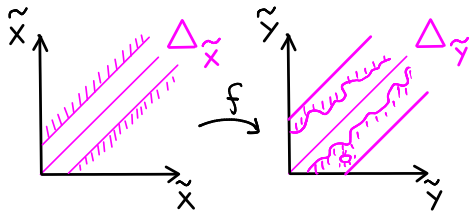


- ▶ S, T finite generating sets of $\Gamma \implies \text{Cayley}(\Gamma, S) \underset{QI}{\simeq} \text{Cayley}(\Gamma, T)$
- ▶ QI rigidity of \tilde{X} means: the collection $\{\Gamma : \Gamma \underset{QI}{\simeq} \tilde{X}\}$ is “small”.

Example: $\tilde{X} = \mathbb{H}^n$.

Quasiisometry and coarse equivalence

\tilde{X}, \tilde{Y} geodesic metric spaces. $E \subset \tilde{X} \times \tilde{X}$ is a uniform entourage if $\sup_E d(x, x') < +\infty$. $\mathcal{E}_{\tilde{X}} = \{\text{uniform entourages of } \tilde{X}\}$.

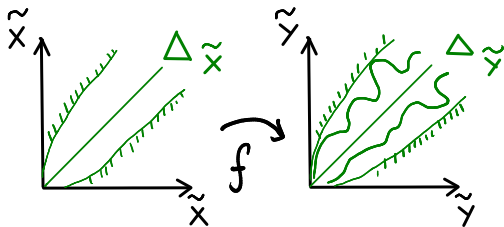


$$\exists \text{QI } \tilde{X} \begin{matrix} \xrightarrow{g} \\ \xleftarrow{f} \end{matrix} \tilde{Y} \iff \begin{cases} f(\mathcal{E}_{\tilde{X}}) \subseteq \mathcal{E}_{\tilde{Y}}, & g(\mathcal{E}_{\tilde{Y}}) \subseteq \mathcal{E}_{\tilde{X}} \\ \{(x, g \circ f(x))\} \in \mathcal{E}_{\tilde{X}}, & \{(f \circ g(y), y)\} \in \mathcal{E}_{\tilde{Y}} \end{cases}$$

Logarithmic coarse equivalence

Log-entourage: $E \in \mathcal{E}_{\tilde{X}}^{\log}$ if $\sup_{(x,x') \in E} \frac{d(x,x')}{\log(2+|x|+|x'|)} < +\infty$.

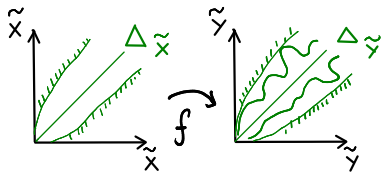
Coarse equivalence: respects log-entourages.



Logarithmic coarse equivalence

Log-entourage: $E \in \mathcal{E}_{\tilde{X}}^{\log}$ if $\sup_{(x,x') \in E} \frac{d(x,x')}{\log(2+|x|+|x'|)} < +\infty$.

Coarse equivalence: respects log-entourages.

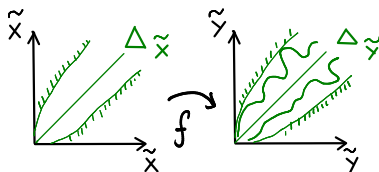


¿ Which groups are log-coarse equivalent to \mathbb{H}^n ?

Logarithmic coarse equivalence

Log-entourage: $E \in \mathcal{E}_{\tilde{X}}^{\log}$ if $\sup_{(x,x') \in E} \frac{d(x,x')}{\log(2+|x|+|x'|)} < +\infty$.

Coarse equivalence: respects log-entourages.



¿ Which groups are log-coarse equivalent to \mathbb{H}^n ?

Theorem (Cornulier 2016 after Tukia + Casson-Jungreis or Gabai)

Let Γ be locally compact compactly generated.

Γ log-coarse equivalent to $\mathbb{H}^2 \iff \Gamma \underset{ql}{\simeq} \mathbb{H}^2$.

Theorem (P. 2021)

Let G be a simply connected Lie group.

G log-coarse equivalent to $\mathbb{H}^n \iff \begin{cases} \forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists G \curvearrowright \tilde{X} \text{ Riemannian} \\ \text{geometric, with } -1 \leq \text{sect} \leq -1 + \varepsilon. \end{cases}$

Logarithmic coarse equivalence

Log-entourage: $E \in \mathcal{E}_{\tilde{X}}^{\log}$ if $\sup_{(x,x') \in E} \frac{d(x,x')}{\log(2+|x|+|x'|)} < +\infty$.

Coarse equivalence: respects log-entourages.

¿ Which groups are log-coarse equivalent to \mathbb{H}^n ?

Theorem (Cornulier 2016 after Tukia + Casson-Jungreis or Gabai)

Let Γ be locally compact compactly generated.

Γ log-coarse equivalent to $\mathbb{H}^2 \iff \Gamma \underset{QI}{\simeq} \mathbb{H}^2$.

Theorem (P. 2021)

Let G be a simply connected Lie group.

G log-coarse equivalent to $\mathbb{H}^n \iff \begin{cases} \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists G \curvearrowright \tilde{X} \text{ Riemannian} \\ \text{geometric, with } -1 \leq \text{sect} \leq -1 + \varepsilon. \end{cases}$

Thanks!